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THE NAVY DEPARTMENT Final Report of a Four Years' In-

vestigation.

Errors and Misrepresentations of the Majority Exposed-The Only Question One of Construction of Law-The Secretary's Construction Sustained-A Large Saving Effected to the Government.

Minority Report of the Naval Committee. The report of the minority of the House Committee on Naval Affairs in relation to the management of the Navy Department has been completed and sent to the printer.

Reference is made in the outset to the investigation made during the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress into this same subject. which made the present inquiry totally unnecessary. That investigation ran through many months, and was of a most searching and exhaustive character. Not only the practice and management of every branch of the Department was most thoroughly and minutely examined, but especially the official conduct of the late Secretary, as well as the chiefs of the Bureaus, was subjected to the most rigid scrutiny, evidently with the expectation that something would be discovered which would justify not only severe censure, but the infliction of punishment. The mass of testimony taken would seem to indicate that the committee did not cease its labors as long as there could be found a witness to talk or a document

After that long and tedious investigation the minority report a resolution "that no fraud, corruption, or willful violation of the law has been shown or appears to have been commit-

been shown or appears to have been committed by Hon. George M. Robeson while in the
discharge of the duties of the Secretary of the
Navy, and we find no fault with his conduct in
the administration of the Navy Department."
The majority, however, presented a resolution, which was adopted by the House, referring the whole legal question to the Judiciary
Committee to examine, and, if they found
ground for so doing, report articles of impeachment against Secretary Robeson; or, if not imment against Secretary Robeson; or, if not im-peachable, to recommend any additional legis-lation that might be uccessary. The Judiciary Committee, at the next ses-

sion, adopted a resolution that no fraud, corruption, or willful violation of law was shown, and, having reached that conclusion, took no

further action. Not content with this substantial vindica-tion of Secretary Robeson in the Forty-fourth Congress, the Committee on Naval Affairs in the present Congress have gone over the same ground, and, as a result, the evidence taken again utterly fulls to establish a singla allegaion of fraud, corruption, or willful violation of law. The minority say: "In the light of all the facts we clearly affirm that the administration of Mr. Robeson as Secretary of the Navy, so far as the evidences discloses, is not soiled with a single act of fraud or personal corruption." The minority then take up and arriver each cleave made and the avidence in corruption." The minority then take up and review each charge made and the evidence in support and rebuttal of the same, and reach the conclusion that the charges are not suc-tained by the evidence or the facts in the case.

In relation to the exchange of old material for new and its application in discharge of con-tracts for work done on the double-turreted monitors, it is claimed to have been shown by the evidence that such a disposition of the property was highly advantageous to the Government. The question remains, however, has section 1541, Revised Statutes, been will-fully violated, as claimed? That section au-thorizes and directs the Secretary to sell at public sale ships and material "as cannot in his judgment be advantageously used." What, then, was an advantageous use of old material? Not a pound of old material ought to be sold that could more advantageously otherwise be used in the navy. The minority, after carefully going over the entire ground, reach the conclusion that the use made of the old material was, according to the letter and the spirit of the law and the soundest business principles, "an advantageous use of old material." The matter is, happily, free from any question of fraud or personal corruption. There is not the slightest evidence that the old material sed of corruptly or for less than its was disposed of corruptly or for less than its fair market value. The minority fully concur in the opinion adopted by the Secretary of the

Navy and sanctioned by the Appropriation Committee of the House. Admitting for the sake of argument (and denying it for all other purposes) that the construction given the law was a mistaken one, they are wholly unable to see how it can now be reasonably claimed that there was any willful wrong about the matter which can or ought to be made the basis of any legal proceedings.

The Department was bound to execute the laws, and was, therefore, in the absence of any judicial opinion of binding authority, com-pelled to construe its meaning, and having

pelled to construe its meaning, and one so in good faith, with no unlawful purpor or interest, with cautious inquiry an careful consideration, and with the assistance of the opinions of intelligent and experienced men, also acting in good faith and with only the purest intentions, it seems idle at this late day to attempt to distort it into an unlawful

After noticing in detail the specific charge of wrong doing and violation of law on the part of the late Secretary of the Navy and chiefs of bureaus which the majority pretends to have found evidence to sustain, the minority "pauses to call attention to certain general statements made in the majority report of

a sensational character."
They say: "We believe the statements to be a perversion of the truth and unworthy of a committee of this House, claiming to be governed! by a desire to do exact justice. We differ with the majority in their conclusions, and assert and propose to show that they have, whether intentionally or otherwise, and whether impelled by an overmastering desire to consure and condemn or otherwis misstated the facts on which their conclusion

are supposed to restor grossly perverted then eral accusations of crime made against a high, public officer find ready cre dence in willing cars, and too often convince mest men who have not the means of testing them by the facts, and because of the respects bility of the source from which they emanate. a accusations, it is asserted, have been

made by the committee, and industrious care has been taken by the chairman to give them circulation through the press."

majority report has not been printed, e minority has not had it in their possession, and have only heard it once reat with lightning rapidity, and cannot, therefore quote its precise lauguage. They, however adopt the language of a faithful abstract of i made by its author and published in the Nev York press.
They notice it there stated that \$182,496,033

was during the eight years of Mr. Robeson' administration appropriated for the eavy. Of-ficial figures show the total appropriations were \$189,413,197, and the total expenditures \$185, 564,560. The object of presenting these ures, they say, is manifestly to lay the four tion for the inference that so large an expeniture should have given a greater number of efficient ships of war. Whether such an infer-cuce can be drawn will be shown by an analy-sis of this great total. Of it there went—

For the pay of efficers and men, the Marine Corps, and Naval Academy, \$73,690.761 For yards and docks. 18710.681 and recruiting......

Total 182.882.587 50 amount will be Thus at one blow is stricken out this great sum same purpose.

as clearly having nothing to do with the ships in the navy, their engines, or their condition. This sum deducted from the total expenditures leaves a balance of \$52,681,072.17 as available from the appropriations for building ships and their machinery. Subjected to this analysis, this \$182,000,000, so startlingly displayed as the vast sum expended for the navy, ceases to

have any meaning or force whatever, and the display must have been made for effect merely. It is of the same character as that other statement in the report, "that from the foundation of the Government to June 30, 1877, the vast sum of \$956,246,921.73 had been expended on the navy of the United States." They are laws and beautiful flowers but they do not e and beautiful figures, but they do not to show how much George M. Robeson to spend during his administration in building and repairing ships and their engines

and machinery.

The sum available is made up of the items-Appropriations for construction and repairs 808,314,911 06 Steam engineering 14,367,061 11

costing \$100,000,000, which would certainly have yielded a revenue of \$20,000,000 to any prudent private individual, while the Government received for it less than \$2,000,000, and that during the eight years of Mr. Robeson's administration there disappeared from the mavy the names of seventy vessels, of which five were lost at sea, forty-six sold and the proceeds turned over to contractors, and the proceeds turned over to contractors, and the materials cut up and turned over or credited (charged) to contractors.

Glenan, of Boston; Captain William Coltican, of New York; Colonel S. W. Johnston, of Washington, and about 100 other gentlemen of more or less celebrity.

The annual report of the secretary—Mr. A. M. Kenaday—showed the number of survivors on his rolls to be 7,402, of which 215 are resident of the District of Columbia.

A very interesting report from General Albert Pike was read. Colonel Edward Cantwell, of North Carolina, presented a relic flag of the old Twelfth Infantry, which was borne by a detachment of that regiment.

the materials cut up and turned over or credited (charged) to contractors.

The minority admit that seventy ships went off the register, five of which were lost at sea, viz: the Oneida, Polaris, Saranac, Saginaw, and Huron, although they think the Huron was lost after Mr. Robeson retired. But why should these lost vessels figure longer in any account? It would seem especially unjust to take account? account? It would seem especially unjust to take account of them in a statement like this, affecting the honor and public and private reputation of a high official. There are, drop-ping these, but sixty-five that went off the registry. The committee gave a table, printed with the testimony, of thirty-one of the forty-six vessels said to have been sold, with their cost

and appraised value, with the proceeds of sale. They also give a table of twenty vessels de-stroyed by the Secretary of War, and the minority add a table of the fourteen remaining vessels disposed of during Mr. Robeson's administration, which show the cost of the sixty-five vessels to have been \$29,033,213.92, instead of \$100,000,000, as asserted by the majority report.

Thirty-one vessels were sold after the pas-

sage of the act of 1872, and the proceeds covered into the Treasury, and not one dollar from the sale was expended by Mr. Robeson. Twelve others were sold at auction and the proceeds oredited on the books of the Treasury to the Bureau of Construction and Steam Engi-neering. It cannot be the intention to charge

this sum twice.

A number of comparative and detailed stateents of expenditures are embraced in the re-

The report concludes as follows:

We do not care to pursue the subject further. We might take up-each particular section of the statute referred to in the report of the majority, analyze it and construe it in the light or all the evidence bearing upon it, and then in detail expose the groundless assumption of willful violation of law, but sufficient has already been said to illustrate this without going into detail.

Having thus briefly reviewed in detail all matters general and special, alleged against the late Secretary and certain of his subordinates, we with confusion to which we have arrived. Wheever will impose upon thuself the labor of carchilly and impartially considering all the evidence taken will be irresistibly driven to the conclusion that in no instance has the law been willfully violated, and that neither fraud nor corruption stains a single transaction.

insaction.
To the credit of our institutions and the char-ter of the public servants connected with the spartment of the Navy, from the time Mr. Robe-to became Secretary until the date of his retire-ent, be it said that, after the most extraordinary ment, be it said that, after the most extraordinary investigation of official and private conduct, there is not the slightest proof of personal gain by unlawful or doubtful methods.

Recurring, therefore, to the legitimate object and purpose of this investigation, as stated in the resolution directing the inquiry, we respectfully submit that the administration of the Navy Department by George M. Robeson and his subordinates, as shown by the testimony taken, is free from fraud, corruption, and willful violation of law.

All the Republican members of the Commit.

All the Republican members of the Commit-tee on Naval Affairs sign the minority report. CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SO-

CIETY.

The Annual Meeting-Addresses by Distinguished Speakers.

The anniversary meeting of the Congres-

sional Temperance Society was held last evening, at the Congregational Church. Hon. George W. McCrary presided, and on the platform were seated Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court; Hon, James Mouroe, of Ohio Hon, W. E. Dodge, president of the Nationa Temperance Society: Hon. M. S. Brewer, of Michigan, and Hon. T. W. Ferry, ex-president

of the Congressional Society. Senator Ferry was the first speaker, and dur ing a short address he said that rum had de-stroyed 30,000 people during the six months that the South was afflicted with the yellow fever, whereas the scourge only carried off

W. E. Dodge, of New York, followed in a telling speech against "the traffic in hu-man souls," as he termed liquor-selling, at the close of which he was loudly applauded. Hon. M. S. Brewer, of Michigan, and Hon. James Monroe made brief speeches, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. E. Rankin and the meeting adjourned.

National Democratic Committee.

The National Democratic Committee on Sat urday decided to authorize the executive committee to appoint an executive committee to act as an auxiliary to the executive committee of that body in all political matters. The committee adjourned to meet on the 23d of February, 1880, in Boston. The executive committee met Saturday night and decided to instruct the Congressional committee to ap-point an executive committee for the same purpose as the auxiliary committee previously mentioned. John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, was elected assistant treasurer; General Duncau S. Walker, assistant secretary, and Colonel Isaac E. Eaton, of Kansas, was appointed to the vacancy in the National Democratic Committee caused by the resignation of Abram S. Howitt. They deided to locate their headquarters in Boston.

The Hog Cholera.

Information configures to be received at the Department of Agriculture relative to hog deput before the arrival of the train, but out of which he cast his vote for the bill. cholera. This demonstrates the fact that the discuse is not only infectious, but contagious, and it is also shown that other animals taking the disease from them can transmit the same the disease from them can transmit the same back to the previous source. This has been made apparent by Dr. Law, of Cornell Univer-sity. The only way yet suggested for the pre-vention of the spread of the disease is to stamp it out by killing the animal. It is estimated that swine to the value of \$20,000,000 or \$30, 000,000 perish every year. The former appro-priation to enable the Department to investigate the subject was \$10,000, and a similar amount will be appropriated this year for the

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

The Sixth Annual Reunion of the Survivors.

Distinguished Soldiers Participating in the Exercises-Report from General Albert Pike-A Venerable Battle Flag Rescued -- Its Perils During the Rebellion-Oration by General Shields.

An Interesting Gathering. BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.-The sixth annual reunion of the survivors of the Mexican war was held in this city. There were present General John S. Williams, Senator-elect from Kentucky; General James Shields, Senator from Wisconsin; General James W. Denver, president of the National Association; General T. J. Bartholow, of Missouri; General E. C. Carrington, of Maryland; Hou. Robert Klotz, Member of Congress elect of Pennsylvania; General E. R. Bilas, of Pennsylvania; ward Cantwell, of North Carolina; Captain J. F. Milligan, of Virginia; Major H. A. Mc-Glenan, of Boston; Captain William Coltican,

bert Pike was read. Colonel Edward Cantwell, of North Carolina, presented a relic flag
of the old Twelfth Infantry, which was borne
by a detachment of that regiment, accompanying Major Sully's march to Pueblo, and retained
by General Joseph Lane, now of Orogon, until
the close of the war. It then fell into the
hands of Colonel W. E. Jones, who gave it on
his deathbed to a military company in North
Carolina. At the beginning of the late war it
was given to Colonel Cantwell, who buried it
for preservation. His remark here that he was given to Colonel Cautwell, who buried it for preservation. His remark here that he hoped the American flag would never again have to be buried brought out a storm of applause. It was discovered by a party searching for hidden treasures, who gave it to a fire company. Colonel Cantwell expressed a hope that it should be preserved by the War Department among the relie flags of the nation. General John S. Williams moved that the president, General J. W. Denver, who was an officer in the Twelfth Infantry, present the flag to the War Department in the name of the association. Adopted, Eloquent and patriotic speeches were made

Eloquent and patriotic speeches were made by General Williams and General E. C. Car-

ngton.

In the evening a brilliant assemblage by listened to the annual oration delivered by General Shields, who was the recipient of many floral offerings and other marks of ap-

After the oration, which fully sustained the distinguished speaker's reputation, the audience were treated to other addresses by disthiguished persons present, and the meeting adjourned to meet in Norfolk, Va., on the 23d of February, 1880.

nents of expenditures are embraced in the report, and the minority express the hone "that this full exhibit of the expenditures of these Departments of the navy during the period under investigation will serve to culighten the House and put an end to investigation for the present at least,

The report concludes as follows:

We do not care to pursue the subject further. We will go with General Shields this morning fore the committees.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

Brutal Murder in the Public Streets. NEW YORK, Feb. 23,-John Swetzer, butcher esiding at 233 East One hundred and eleventh street, was murdered in cold blood this evening on the sidewalk at Third avenue and One hundred and seventh street, by an Italian whose identity had not been fully established by the police up to midnight. Swetzer had been drinking to-day, and at three o'clock left his home in a half-intoxicated condition. He was seen shortly before seven o'clock at a peanut stand on Third avenue, near One hundred and seventh street, bargaining for peanuts, when he fell suddenly to the ground. The neighborhood is a great colony of Italian workmen on the Elevated Railroad, whose low shanties line the streets for blocks around. From a shanty close behind the peanut stand a man ran out and threw himself upon the butcher. A struggle ensued, and one sentence, "Me cills you," was heard, and a moment later three or four men ran hastily down the street,

When the police came up the woman was quietly stirring her peanuts, and, in answer to inquiries of officers, made a show of dumb ig-norance. There had been no fight at her stand; she had seen nothing. A few feet away Swetzer was found dying. From the centre of his breast protruded the broken stump of a long seissors blade, which a terrible blow had driven nearly three inches through flesh and bone into the heart. As the officers pulled it out with an effort the man gasped and died. The woman was arrested. Louis Palmero was ar-rested later, he resembling the murderer.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S TROUBLES.

His Affairs Becoming More Complicated. CINCINNATI, Feb. 23,-The financial roubles of Archbishop Purcell appear to increase by later developments. The trustees appointed some time ago to receive and audit the claims against him decline to make public a statement of the amount already filed, but at a recent meeting of the clergy, at which the Archbishop presided, he stated that claims had already been filed amounting to \$3,600,000. All schemes for his relief having apparently failed, an effort will now be made by a commit tee of Roman Catholic clergymen to have the laws modified so that a lottery scho may be inaugurated for his benefit. Their success, however, is considered doubtful in Ohio. The Irish Catholies also complain that no help has been rendered the Archbishop by the German churches, while the latter ask that a full statement of his wants be made

BISHOP FOLEY'S REMAINS.

Their Arrival and Reception in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Feb. 23 .- The remains of the late Bishop Foley, of Chicago, reached this city early this forenoon. The body was met at Harrisburg by a delegation of Catholics from Baltimore. It was accompanied from Chicago by a guard of honor, consisting of twenty-one clergymen, including Very Rev. Dr. J. McMillau, vicar of the diocese of Chieago, and twenty laymen. There were also of respect to the wishes of the family of de-ceased there was no processional display. The body was removed from the depot to the resi-dence of the mother of deceased, on Mulberry street, near the cathedral, where it was placed on a catafalque in the front parlor. Only in-timate friends of the family were remulted. mate friends of the family were permitted view it during the day.

At an early hour to-morrow morning the mains will be removed to the cathedral and laid in state to afford an opportunity to all who desire to view it. At eleven o'clock a grand requiem mass will begin, with Right Rev. Bishop Becker, of Delaware, as celebrant. about two weeks since. Right Rev. Bishop Keene, of Richmond, will portant step is assigned,

also take part in the ceremony. The panegyric will be pronounced by the Most Rev. Arch-bishop Gibbons. The burial will be made at Bonnie Brae, the new caffiedral cemetery. THE NEW CITY POST-OFFICE.

one Pertinent Suggestions Regarding the Imperial Hotel.

To Hon. H. M. Bliss, Chairman of Sai

to Select a Site for a City Post-Office. SIR: We herewith submit plans, drawings ind statements, showing, as we believe, the advantages of the Imperial Hotel property for the convenient uses of a city post-office.

In performing this duty we are authorized to say that the title to the above named prop-erty can be made clear, perfect, and transfer-able within five days; that it is owned by a lady who does not reside here, but whose trustee is here, prepared to transact any busi-ness connected with it; that it can be leased to propose and by the Government at years.

a cost not exceeding \$0,000. Sixth—The convenience and desirability of the rooms now used as parlors and the dining room for the Postmaster and for the transact-

Government; that over forty Paymasters made it their headquarters for disbursoment; that in selecting it for such purpose the officers

orts in favor of any locality, will recommend the purchase or leasing of the Imperial Hotel property as the best suited and most readily

cosisble for a city post-office.

ADOLF CLUSS, Architect.

J. W. ANGUS, Builder. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1879.

Petitions to Congress.

The number of petitions introduced in the House of Representatives during the present Congress is 10,167, which are thus analyzed: Claims, 1,579; commerce, 668; currency, 196; liquor traffic, 264; miscellaneous, 2,251. These include woman suffrage, adulteration of food, education, labor, public lands, Indian affairs, Pacific railroads, and matters pertaining to the District of Columbia, Military affairs, 376; aliens, corporations, literary, scientific, and labor reform societies, boards of trade, State and Territorial Legislatures—in fact, from al-

most every branch of trade and industry. Such papers are not presented in open House, but are filed under the rule.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23,-Edward Belden fin shed the last half mile in his 2,000 half-mile walk to-night at 6:24:361. His flual 880 ards was covered in 4 m. 364 s. After finishing his journey he retired to his room, donned cit-izen's clothes, returned to the track and walked three half miles. He was the recipient of sev eral beautiful presents. At twelve o'clock VanNess had finished his 1,344th half mile,

nd is in good condition.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—A twenty-five mile walking match took place here last night be-tween Miss Warren, of Philadelphia, and Miss Anderson, of this city. Miss Anderson won in four hours and twenty-one and one-half min ates. Miss Warren fainted during the match

Progress of the Southern Pacific Railroad. [Special dispatch to the Republican.] END OF TRACK S. P. R. R.,

ARIZONA, Feb. 22.
Eight thousand eight hundred feet of track aid yesterday.
J. H. STROBRIDGE, Chief of Construction.

END OF TRACK S. P. R. R. ARIZONA, Feb. 23, Fifty-six hundred feet of track laid yester-ay. End of track to-day just about 500 miles

ay. End of track to-day just about sorveyed rom the Rio Grande at El Paso by surveyed inc.

J. H. STROBRIDGE, Chief of Construction. A Letter from Senator Blaine.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.-The Tribuse to-morow will publish a three-column letter from

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Feb. 23 .- William (Kingsland, jr., the fireman who was shot on Thursday night by Frank Kennedy, died at half-past two wolcock this merning. The corhas been holding an inquest all day

Kennedy is in custody. Another Bishop Resigned. DETROIT, Feb. 23.—It is rumored that Right Rev. Casper H. Borgess, Catholic Bishop of De-troit, forwarded his resignation to the Pope about two weeks since. No reason for this inCHURCH MATTERS.

The Sixth of the Series of Unitarian Affirmations.

Rev. Rufus Ellis, D. D., Defines the Meaning of "The Church"-How to Make a Better World-The Calvary Baptist Church Difficulty - Another Communication from "Justitia," &c., &c.

How to Make a Better World.

Rev. Rufus Ellis, D. D., of Boston, delivered the sixth of the series of special sermons on at All Souls' Church, taking for the subject of second stories, the building occupying over ten thousand square feet of ground.

Third—Its southern front and entrances, level with the pavement, where snow or ice cannot remain two hours under the sun's rays.

Fourth—Its convenient approaches in the rear by means of broad alleyways, through which wagons can convey the mails without obstructing the street fronting its main entrances.

Fifth—The case with which its lower story can be made dire-proof by inserting iron becams where wood is now used, which alteration could be completed inside of thirty days, at a cost not exceeding \$5,000.

Sixth—The convenience and desirability of Sixth—The convenience and desirability of the limits of the street of the street four the pastor was guilty of deliberate falsehood. One that the pastor was guilty of deliberate falsehood. It was then proven by the testimony of two witnesses that she had just positively defined and unimpeachable testimony, proving that can down to the present day people have gutling and unimpeachable testimony, proving that she had just positively dereid in the presence of God. All this is our fulfillment.

The church is the world—not a school of Sixth—The convenience and desirability of the church of the living can be made from the face of unimpeached testimony, proving that she had just positively dereid in the presence of God. All this is our fulfillment.

The church is the world—not a school of Desire many could not bear what the impact of Acts—how the Apostles sifted the works of Christians and put them the pastor was guilty of deliberate falsehood. It was then proven by the testimony of two witnesses that she had longed for the work to come to an end, which it never did, but entered on a new age—that of to-day.

In that little company not many were mighty, not many could not bear what the pastor was guilty of deliberate falsehood. It was then proven by the testimony of two witnesses that she had longed for the works of Christians and put them the works of Christians and put them the works of Christ

a cost not exceeding \$5,000.

Sixth—The convenience and desirability of the rooms own used as parlors and the diming to find the room own used as parlors and the diming to find the room own used as parlors and the diming to find the room of such business as requires his personal supervision.

Seventh—Its location being near most of the principal holds and nubilic Departments, and about the center from which the aggregate smoont of mail matter reaching this city is distributed. Its accessibility by railroads and desirable frontage on a beautiful park and average.

It is considered the presence of twell—and the room of glory to be judged and desirable frontage on a beautiful park and average and desirable frontage on a beautiful park and average.

It is first himself from food, as if the matter of the calls his own, If the room of which there is a room seventy feet on the from by thirty-free thedey is set apart as a public vestibale, in the rear of which there is a room seventy feet long, reaching the alleyway in the roar of which there is a room seventy feet long reaching the alleyway in the rear of which there is a room seventy feet long of the building.

We also desire to call your attention to the fact that three are over sixty rooms in the building that would not be required for the most of the building.

We also desire to call your attention to the fact that three are over sixty rooms in the building that would not be required for the most of the buildings.

We also desire to call your attention to the fact that three are over sixty rooms in the building state would be successed as the proportion of the proportion of the buildings.

It concludes the content of the proportion of the proport by many thousand dollars annually; saved which are now paid for less desirable quarters in other buildings.

In conclusion, we desire to remind you that the committee of experts appointed by the Postmaster-General to investigate this quostion reported the names of only four buildings, two of which were declared impracticable, and of the other two the Imperial Hotel property was named first, with but one intimation against it, that being that it is not fire-proof. In answer to which we desire to say that the building was occupied for several years as the principal Paymaster's Department of the Government; that over forty Paymasters and it their headomsters for dishusances.

teachings of Christ.
They do not only assemble once a week and According to our religion men must learn to dig, plant, and sell for others. Jesus teaches that whatsoever is done for love is made more truly individual and real Christianity, and re-sults in commonwealth, no in communism. Jesus will let us make people's laws if we will

let Him act on the people's hearts,

He is the door to the kingdom of God on carth. We cannot undertake to carry on human society unless we do so in fear of God. Blessed are those servants who are found doing the Master's work. Christianity is not only what Jesus can teach, but what we can hear The theologians and ecclesiasts cannot always The theologians and ecclessists cannot always help us. We are called to love Him with all hearts and with all our strength. Good alone can overcome evil. The faithful are gathered into a union loved in God by falth in Jesus. If we draw nigh to God He will draw nigh to naval affairs, 79; patents, 192; pensions, 878; to us. If we put ourselves on His side He will polygamy, 431; taxation, 254. These petitions and memorials come from private individuals, begin afresh in congregations of men and put Himself on our side. Christianity must begin afresh in congregations of men and women. Unless it lives in the congregation, all Chelstianity must die. There are plain Chris tian life; to make help for others. If any one should be overtaken in fault he should be re-stored tenderly and heartily. We should help the poor and ignorant and lend all our aid to dry up all sources of pauperism and crime. We can have a better world as soon as we try to

make it. Change of Pastorates, The following letter was read yesterday

norning from the pulpit of the E Street Baplst Church : Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1879.
To the inembers of the E-Street Buylist Church, Work DEAR BELTHREN AND SISTERS: I have the hono-

Data Birthian and extens 1 have the honor of acknowledge the receipt of a letter from a committee of your body. In this letter is conveyed your invitation to me to become your pulpit supply and acting paster for one year.

After consultation with trusted brethren, and saving sought wisdom from our Heavenly Father, to become your trustation, this acceptance to take effect from a date which I will hereafterfix. I sak your earnest mayors that our Master's blees. Is take one carnest prayers that our Master's, he ing may rest upon our mutual labors, to His gio in our good, and in the unifying and strengthen; of His cause in Washington, and especially in you hopored clutteh. I am, affectionabily, your server for Jesus sake.

A. P. MASON.

It is understood that a very considerable number of the members of the Calvary Church, nelading a majority of the descens and board of trustees, will change their membership to the E Street Church when the change of pastorate shall occur. This change, it is thought, may restore peace and quiet to Calvary Church, by leaving it entirely under the control of those who have a reversionary interest in that valuable property and those who have sympathized with them in their recent crusade against the Rev. Mr. Maszn. The call to another field in this city before he has closed his labors with his present charge seems to evince a high degree of respect for that elergyman among those

Calvary Buptist Church Difficulty. To the Eliter of the National Republican :

DEAR SILE: While I have no disposition to

utside his present pastorate.

intinue a controversy on the subject of the Calvary Bantisi Church difficulties. I desire to be allowed a word in reply to a statement which Mr. William Stickney has made in the public print over his own signature. I did say in a namer communication that it was my opinion that in the trial of his case the jury was packed to acquit, and I think circumstances connected

to which Mr. S. refers, were fally justified b to which Mr. S. refers, were fully justified by
the facts. The accused parties had, in the
opinion of all the officers of the church, as I understand that opinion, been guilty of a deliberate contempt of the authority and regulations
of the church in the matter of discipline. That
I understood at the time was the cause of the
resolution which was introduced. It was
tabled, not because of its want of merit, but for
the reason that it had been predetermined that
the whitewash brush should cover the case as
an entirety, without regard to its merits, and an entirety, without regard to its merits, and forces had been gathered, with much effort, to accomplish that end. Under such circumstances it was accomplished, though the real facts of the case pointed strongly in another discount.

Now one word in regard to the case of Mrs. Stickney, which her husband has seen proper to place before the public again. The pastor utterly denies having used the language attrib "Unitarian Affirmations" yesterday morning, uted to him by her upon the occasion referred to. What he says he did say, and what he was at All Souls' Church, taking for the subject of or purchased by the Government at a reasonable rate, and that the friends and advocates of its occupancy as a post-office have felt so secure in its merits as to preclude them from an I in the midst of them." To the society which the Christians gathered, a congregation of men and women who believed in God, Use in ten days, and thereby immediately relieve the present pressing necessities of the general post-office building, as set forth in the communication of the Postmaster-Goneral.

Second—Its available room for the convenient transaction of business in its first and second stories, the building occupying over ten thousand square feet of ground.

Third—Its southern front and entrances.

The formula of the subject of his remarks. The Church." His text was from his remarks. The Church. His text was from his remarks. The Church. His text was from his remarks. The Church. His text was from his remarks "The Church." His text was from his remarks. The Church. His text was from his remarks. The Church. His text was from his remarks. St. Matthew, xviii., 20—"For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there are gathered together in my name, there are gathered together in my name, there are I in the chair. The content of salary was to come in the first had in the first that I have heard that the guestion of salary was to come in the chair. The content of salary was to salary was to come in the chair. The content of the pastor's statement of which would spring up and hear good fruit.

They were the ever-growing body of the edit of the special post-office have been in the chair. The content in the chair.

Mr. R. T. Merrick announced that the Atbar as desired to call upon him on this subject, and stated that Chief-Justice Cartter was in the consultation room and would accompany

them.

Mr. Marry offered a resolution that the bar of the District, in general meeting assembled, do respectfully and caracatly represent to the President of the United States that it is their wish that Walter S. Cux, esq., be appointed a Judge of the Sarreme Court of the District of Columbia; that, in addition to his ability as a that in selecting it for such purpose the officers of the Government were governed largely by its substantial construction and scenity against fire, besides it should be remembered that there is now a pipe three inches in diameter reaching to its roof, from which the whole building can be flooded with water in ten minutes.

Apparatures in its favor, we

soven to present the resolution, which was accepted, and the resolution was adopted. Messes, W. D. Davidge, A. G. Riddle, W. B. Webb, R. K. Elliott, R. T. Merrick, S. S. Henkle, and Enoch Totten were appointed the committee, and Judge James was added.

The meeting the obligatory of and a half-The meeting then aljourned, and a half-hour later the committee and the Chief-Jus-tice had an interview with the Attorney-Gen-

The resolutions were presented by Mr. Davidge, and the Chief-Justice expressed the opinions of the bench of this judiciary, to the ffect that they were unanimous in indersing

Mr. Cox for the place.

The Attorney-General remarked that it was rare occurrence that a man received such an noner as was offered. Mr. Cox., for it appeared s if the bench, bar, and public were unaninous in his favor, and it would afford him leasure to present the gentleman's name to be President, The petition from the citizens will be pre-

sented by the committee to the President this norning.

York avenue, after an illness of seventeen days. Dr. Riley was born in Georgetown December 15, 1828, and consequently was fifty years of age. He was educated at Georgetown College, and was graduated in 1851, and studied medicine with his father. He took up his Thomas Miller, G. G.; John M. Hannon, G. L. William Beage G. O. Toomas Miller, G. G.; John M. Hannon, G. L. William Beage G. G. John M. Hannon, G. L. William Beage G. G. John M. Hannon, G. L. William Beage G. G. John M. Hannon, G. L. residence in this city, and began building himself a practice. Just before the war he succeeded his father in the chair of sateria medica in the National Medical College. He was a nomber of the Medical Association, the Medical College, He was a member of the Medical Association, the Medical College, He was a member of the Medical Association, the Medical College, He was a member of the Medical Association, the Medical College, He was a member of the Medical Association, the Medical College, He was a member of the Medical Association, the Medical College, He was a member of the Medical Association, the Medical College, He was a member of the Medical Association, the Medical College, He was a member of the Medical College, He was a member of the Medical College. He was a member of the Medical College, He was a member of the Medical College. He was a member of the Medical Coll Society of the District, and the American Medi-Society of the District, and the American Medical Association. He was the only surviving member of the committee to revise the American Medical Pharmacopsela, of which he was secretary, and was the only person who could call a meeting of the committee. He was also a Commissioner of Plarmacy for the District of Columbia. He was consulting physician at the Providence Hospital, the Central Free Dispensary, and the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Dr. Elley was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Howle, daughter of Major Howle, United States Marine Corps. His second wife,

Providence Hospital, the Central Free Dispensary, and the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Dr. Riley was twice married. His first wife
was a Miss Howle, daughter of Mojor Howle,
United States Marine Corps. His second wife,
now living, was a Miss Gibson, niece of Professor Gibson, of the University of Pennsylvania, He worked up to the time of his
death, although he was much feebler than
many of his patients. He stood very high as
a physician and had a large practice. He was
held in high esteem by his professional a physician and had a large practice. He was haltimore, and others, and a recitation by Mr. held in high estern by his professional Charles Falmer, of Washington, was beautifully brethren and the public generally. He was unostentiations yet dignified, and was found of social life. He was good and kind to all—the poor as well as the rich were alike attended by him. His death is much regretted in this community which he so long served. He are successful to the foreign was the presentation to Charles M. Nye of a beautiful transit Council badge. The presentation was made by R. S. Grabam, on behalf of leaves a wife, two daughters, and one son. The funeral will take place from his late condition of his carnost laters in behalf of the order. Mr. Nye responded in a happy of the order. Mr. Nye responded in a happy of the order. The funeral will take place from his late cost small recognition of his carnest labors in behalf dence, 1407 New York avenue, next Pusselay of the order. Mr. Nye responded in a happy afternoon, at three o'clock.

Whisky and Calda

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 23.-The dead | Long Branch, L. I., Feb. 23.-The wreck seen alive at Sackett's Harbor on Monday, gending down spars and rigging. There is no when he started for Galoup Island, about four change in the position of the ship. to acquit, and I think diremastances connected therewith fully justify the opinion. But I do not care to pursue that subject now. In my humble judgment, the resolutions of exclusion, which the same to have a subject now. In my humble judgment, the resolutions of exclusion, which is subject to subject the scene to-day in wagons and sleight, off and covered over him, and an empty whicky bottle was lying by his side.

MORNING NEWS BY CABLE.

Arrival of Ex-President Grant in India.

An Invitation to Calcutta-Reinforcements for South Africa-Reception by the Pope -Temporal Power Declared Indispensable-Opening of the Bulgarian Assembly - The Turkish Archbishop.

General Grant in India. ALLAHARAD, Feb. 23,-Ex-President Grant has arrived here and is the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Viceroy of India has invited him to visit Calcutta.

ROME, Feb. 23.—The Pope to-day received representatives of 1,302 Catholic publications issued in Europe and America, and addressed them on the influence and mission of the press. He incidentally stated that temporal power was indispensable to the Holy Sec.

was indispensable to the Holy See.

The Pope very cordially received the Marquis de Gambriae, the French Ambassador, who presented the official notification of M. Grevy's election to the Presidency of France.

The interview was mutually satisfactory.

OPENISG OF THE BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Fob. 24.—A dismatch to the Sec. 2.

LONDON, Feb. 24 .- A dispatch to the Stand LONDON, FOB. 24.—A dispatch to the Standard from Tirnova states that Prince Dondon-koff Korsakoff formally opened the Bulgarian Assembly on Saturday, amid great enthusiasm. The Roumelian and Macedonian delegates were present, and there was a large crowd of spectators. The first business meeting will be held on Monday. Prince Dondonkoff Korsa-

The Stockton Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23 .- At the time of orney-General would be pleased to meet at the Stockton explosion the indicator showed half-past cleven o'clock such members of the forty pounds pressure. There was a heavy fire in the furnace. Both ends of the boller were blown out and the fly-wheel was blown into atoms. Five minutes before the accident Engineer Avery was warned that it would never do to work the engine in such a con-dition. Avery answered "She will either work

Practical engineers and boller-makers declared, after examining the boiler this morning, that it was in good order and safe. Thomas Sedgwick, who was reported, deal, will re-cover. Frank Andrews is very badly injured; his recovery is doubtful. Arthur Tinkham, ir, is badly scalled, and his recovery is doubtful. Lot Bliss is not expected to live. Milton Hark was badly scalded, and died this after-

No further deaths or wounded persons are reported, and no more bodies have been found in the slough. Men are still engaged in dragging the slough. The wounded are doing as well as could be expected. Three of the victims, Avery Wiel, and Cosgrove, were buried to-day. The rest will be buried to-morrow, with the exception of Folsom, whose remains will be forwarded to his family in Maine. Parties and bolk mich were highly in Maine. Parties and bolk mich were highly and the ties and balls which were amounced to take place next week have been postponed on ac-

count of the explosion.

Jonadabs in Baltimore. Saturday was a red-letter day in "Jonadabism," the Grand Council of this District, escorted by several subordinate bodies, having on that day paid Baltimore a visit, and while there instituted Monumental Council, No. 8. of Maryland. Upon arriving in Baltimore the visiting "Johnnies" were received by a reception committee, with Hon. W. B. Redgraves as chairman, and headed, by bands of music, were escorted through the principal streets to Temperance Temple, on North Gay street, Dr. J. C. Riley, son of the late Dr. Joshua where a reception speech was made by R. T. Riley, of Georgetown, died at nine o'clock Smith, Grand Scribe of the Grand Division, where a reception speech was made by R. T. Saturday night, at his residence, 1407 New | Sons of Temperance, after which the visitors

proceeded to institute Monumental Council, No. 8, and install its officers, as follows; W. B. Redgraves, P. W. C. E. T. Smith, W. C.; War-ren Lincoln, W. D. C.; S. T. Harvey, W. P.; Robert Ireland, W. R. S.; C. S. Mesher, W. F.

The Wreck of the Hauses.

ody of an Indian was found on the loo near era have been working on the ship Hansea sekett's Harbor this morning. He was last (Norwegian) all day, discharging ballast and